ex > 1+x for alle x.



Metad: Sitt f(x) = ex -1-x out visc att f(x) > 0 for allax.

$$f'(x) = e^{x} - 1 < 0 \iff x = 0$$

Techenstudium:

... f(x) anter sitt minste verte f(0) = e^-1-0=0 i x=0

dvs f(x) >> to toralle x.

$$\gamma = f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 3}$$



$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^{2}(x^{2}-3) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^{2}-3)^{2}} = \frac{3x^{2}-9x^{2}-2x^{2}}{(x^{2}-3)^{2}} = \frac{x^{2}-9x^{2}}{(x^{2}-3)^{2}} = \frac{x$$

Techen studium:

$$f(-3) = \frac{(-3)^3}{(-3)^2-3} = \frac{-27}{9-3} = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$f(3) = \frac{3^3}{3^2 - 3} = \frac{9}{2}$$

Asymptoter:

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 3} \leftarrow T(x)$$

$$P(\pm \sqrt{3}) = 0, T(\pm \sqrt{3}) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ her de lodre te asymptoterne } x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

Kontroll:

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 3} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \pm \infty & d^2 \times \rightarrow + \sqrt{3}^{\pm} \\ \pm \infty & d^2 \times \rightarrow - \sqrt{3}^{\pm} \end{cases}$$



2) Sneda?

Finns vägrit ?

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}-3} = \frac{x}{1-\frac{2}{x^{2}}} \rightarrow \pm \infty \quad \text{Li} \quad x \rightarrow \pm \infty.$$

$$\therefore \quad y = f(x) \quad \text{Schnar} \quad \text{vigrat asymptot}$$

Finns sned ?

$$h: \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{x^{3}}{x(x^{2}-3)} = \frac{x^{3}}{x^{3}-3x} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{x^{2}}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$h: \frac{f(x) - hx}{x} = \frac{x^{3}}{x^{2}-3} - 1 \cdot x = \frac{x^{3} - x(x^{2}-3)}{x^{2}-3} = \frac{3x}{x^{2}-3} = \frac{3}{x^{2}-3} \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x) - hx = \frac{x^{3}}{x^{2}-3} - 1 \cdot x = \frac{x^{3} - x(x^{2}-3)}{x^{2}-3} = \frac{3x}{x^{2}-3} = \frac{3}{x^{2}-3} \rightarrow 0$$

y=
$$f(x)$$
 har den snede azymptohin
y= x då x > $\pm \infty$.

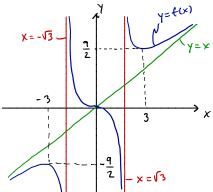


Alt: Polynom division



$$\frac{x^{2}-3}{x^{3}} \times \frac{x}{x^{3}} \Rightarrow x^{3} = x(x^{2}-3) + 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^{3}}{x^{2}-3} = x + \frac{3x}{x^{2}-3}$$



Summan tattning:

f(x) har en lokel maximipunut i x=-3 med vartet $f(-3) = -\frac{9}{2}$ | en lohal minimipunut i x=3 med vartet $f(3) = \frac{9}{2}$ samt en terzsspunut i x=0 med vir det f(0) = 0.

Kurvan y = f(x) har de lodri ta asymptoterm x= $\pm \sqrt{3}$ samt den sueda asymptoten y=x dê x $\rightarrow \pm \infty$.

$$A(x) = x \cdot y = x(100 - 2x), 0 \le x \le 50$$

$$X = X \cdot y = x(100 - 2x), 0 \le x \le 50$$

$$X = X \cdot y = 100 \Leftrightarrow y = 100 - 2x$$

$$(Slutch out)$$



Kompelet intervall (shitet out begr.)

Stationar punliter:

A(x) ar deriverbar (> hontinuerlig) och I ar hompuht > A(x) antar storth with ministre varde i I inagon av punhterna x = 0, x = 25 elle x = 50

$$\forall (20) = 0$$

$$\forall (20) = 0$$

$$\forall (20) = 0$$





 V_i so her $\left(\frac{V_c}{V_n}\right)_{m,n}$



$$\Lambda^{K} = \frac{3}{\mu \, \mathcal{B}_{J}H}$$

$$\Lambda^{C} = \mu \, \mathcal{L}_{J}$$

$$S_{k} + f(r) = \frac{V_{k}}{V_{k}} = \frac{\pi r^{2} h}{\frac{\pi R^{2} H}{R^{2} h}} = \frac{3rh}{R^{2} h}$$

$$= \frac{3r^{2} H(R-r)}{R^{3} H} = \frac{3r^{2}(R-r)}{R^{2}}, \quad 0 \le r \le R \leftarrow \text{kompeth intervall}$$

$$f'(r) = \frac{br(R-r) + 3r^{2}(-1)}{R^{3}} = \frac{brR - 9r^{2}}{R^{3}} = \frac{3r(2R-3r)}{R^{3}} \Leftrightarrow r = 0 \text{ ett. } r = \frac{2R}{3}$$

f(r) a deriverbar (\Rightarrow hontinuerlig), I hompelet \Rightarrow f(r) anter stortta och minsta varel i I i någon av punhterna r=0, $r=\frac{2R}{3}$ eller r=R

$$f(b) = 0$$
, $f(\frac{2R}{3}) = \frac{3(\frac{2R}{3})(R - \frac{2R}{3})}{R^3} = \frac{3\frac{4R^2}{4} \cdot \frac{R}{3}}{R^3} = \frac{4}{9}$, $f(R) = 0$

: Cylindern han maximalt uppta 4 av honens volym (huppt 45%)